

Price Two Cents

Do not miss March's big cattle sale on Friday, August 12, at 1 o'clock at the Arendtsville Hotel, Arendtsville.

quarters. _____
Eat Ziegler's bread.

picnic ingrove adjoining the cemetery at
Fairfield Saturday, August 20.

tion call on E. A. Weaver, Baltimore street.

The Gettysburg Times

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY
Times and News Publishing Company.

W. Lavere Hafer, Secretary and Treasurer. Philip R. Bikle, President.

Philip R. Bikle, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Served by carrier in Gettysburg for 25 cents per month.
Mailed outside of Gettysburg for 25 cents per month.
Single copies to non-subscribers, 2 cents

If you receive The Times by mail you can find the date up to which you are paid, on the pink address label on your paper. The date will be changed within four days after your money is received at The Times office.

Entered August 15, 1904, at Gettysburg, Pa., as second-class matter, under Congress March 3, 1879.

BELL PHONE UNITED PHONE
Office in Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

Want ads. 1 cent per word for first insertion and one-half cent per word for each additional insertion. Resolutions of respect, poetry and memorials one-half cent per word.

MICHELIN Tires

You cannot know what a good tire is until you try a Michelin properly inflated.



In Stock by

Crescent Automobile Co

York and Stratton Streets

GETTYSBURG, - PENNA

Farm and Garden

CABBAGE DISEASES.

Susceptibility to Rot and Infection Due to Soil Conditions.

In a bulletin on "Cabbage Experiments and Culture" issued by the Maryland agricultural experiment station it is asserted that the susceptibility to rot and disease of cabbage growing on very rich, highly cultivated land seemed to be due more to something unsuitable in the soil rather than to the direct attacks of bacteria or fungi. During very rainy weather in the heat of summer young and apparently vigorous cabbage plants will wilt and die. If the weather is moderately dry and the soil loose and well cultivated, cabbage will grow vigorously and seemingly resist disease even if the soil is known to be infected with germs. It was noticed that a patch of cabbage planted on a piece of land that had been used to grow celery for several years grew very well until heavy rains began to fall in



PATCH OF CULTIVATED CABBAGE.

August. In the bright sunshine which followed the plants wilted and died. The crop was a failure except a portion of the lower corner, which was on a poor clay knob, and there a few good heads matured.

Due consideration was given to the fact of poor drainage and also to excessive amounts of water about the roots, to which might be attributed much of the failure. Still it seemed a plausible conjecture that there might be extraordinary amounts of soluble salts in the soil and that they would have a poisonous effect on the roots.

A piece of rather stiff clay land, one-eighth of an acre in size, that had been manured and planted to truck crops for many years and upon which cabbage had rotted badly the preceding year was again treated with ten tons per acre of rotted manure. This was plowed down and the land was prepared for the crop.

Plots were marked off and treated as follows:

- Plot 1—Complete fertilizer, 1,000 pounds per acre.
- Plot 2—Check, no fertilizer.
- Plot 3—Lime, sixty bushels per acre.
- Plot 4—Sulphate of potash, 300 pounds per acre.
- Plot 5—Muriate of potash, 300 pounds per acre.

It had been noticed in some other work under similar conditions that muriate of potash seemed to have the effect of promoting the vigor of the plants. Fifteen varieties of cabbage were planted across the plots, nine varieties of French and six of American origin. The plants were set June 23. They started off nicely and grew well until the first week of August, at which time there were incessant rains, followed by bright sunshine.

All the plants on all the plots wilted down and only a few recovered. Most of those wilted died in a short time with black rot. A few lingered on, but did not make satisfactory heads.

HINTS FOR BEEKEEPERS.

If you expect to get a crop of honey take good care of your bees.

Don't imagine that you know it all and cannot learn anything by reading a bee journal.

In the production of extracted honey give seven frames in the eight frame super and nine frames in the ten frame.

Don't put on your supers before the bees are ready for them, as you gain nothing by doing so, but only render it harder for the bees to keep up the necessary heat.

The necessity of having a neat and attractive label with the name and address of the producer on every package of honey put upon the market is well understood by the enterprising beekeeper.

The long top bar is better for use in old homestead hives, as the staple spaced frames require accurate inside dimensions.

Fruit culture cannot be carried on successfully without bees to effect fertilization through carrying pollen from one blossom to another.

The disposition of an unprofitable colony to store honey may be materially increased by giving them several combs of hatching brood from an industrious hive.

Ghosts Around

By M. QUAD

Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press

Old Peter Baines had lived alone on the outskirts of Taylorville for a dozen years, attracting no attention. Then some villager saw a ghost. Peter asked the full particulars and was thenceforth considered a believer in ghosts.

Next he inherited \$15,000, then his neighbors began to pay him marked attention. Miss Nancy Beebe, an old maid of nearly forty, had never married because she was homely and had no money. Miss Prudence Higgins was in the same fix. The widow Henderson could marry again if she had a couple of thousand; so could the widow Drew. Mrs. John White was a married woman, but while her husband was a carpenter she had aristocratic tastes and couldn't carry them out for the want of money.

These five women not only heard that old Peter believed in ghosts, but each one arranged her program to have a ghost pay him a midnight visit. He hadn't got his money yet when one night at the most solemn hour and while he was sleeping with his window open a scratching on the casing awoke him to ask what was wanted: it was the first night he had ever been disturbed.

"Peter," said a hollow voice that started the sweat on him, "Nancy Beebe is very unhappy."

"Is that so?" he replied.

"Yes, and it rests with you to make her happy. I am the ghost of her dead mother. I charge you to give her the sum of \$2,000 as soon as you get your money. She will marry, and she will bless you. Fail not, Peter—fail not—lest the smallpox comes to you!"

"She shall have it," replied Peter as he looked out of the window and saw an object in white gliding away. On the next night he was wide awake, but lying on his bed, when a second ghost paid him a visit. He had figured that there was more than one ghost in the world and that there might be another caller. He heard a soft rustling, a cold breeze blew in at the window, and a scary voice announced:

"Peter Baines, do good with your money or you will be found dead. Prudence Higgins is a sad, sad girl. She may commit suicide. If she does you will be to blame for it. You can save her life and make her happy by giving her \$2,000. Do it, Peter, and live to be a hundred years old."

"Yes, I'll do it. I want to live to be a hundred. What ghost are you?"

"Her grandmother's."

And another white object floated over the grass and through a gap in the fence and was swallowed up in the gloom of night. Some men would have gone around telling what they had seen, but old Peter kept a still tongue and prepared himself for other visits from other ghosts. Where there were two there must be three, the same as crows. He reasoned correctly. On the third night a third ghost appeared. She was being waited for, and old Peter was not so badly scared when a voice reached his ear, saying:

"Peter, grim death is all around you! It lies on wings and stalks on legs. It looks for a victim. It stands at your gate and stares at your house."

"But tell it to pass on," replied Peter.

"I want to live to be a hundred years old."

"Then do as I tell you. You know the widow Drew. Make her happy. Give her a chance. When you get your money give her \$1,000. It is little to you, but much to her."

"Wouldn't a hundred do?" asked old Peter as he began to feel stung.

"Shall I beckon to death to come and enter this window?" menaced the ghost.

"No, no, no! The widdler shall have her thousand. I didn't know but a hundred would do, but I see it won't. Whose ghost are you?"

"That of a gypsy woman who was murdered. Beware of my anger. Do not play me false. I go—I go!"

And she "good." She seemed to get hung for a moment in the gap, and the old man thought he heard the rippling of cloth, but she got clear and disappeared before he was sure. He didn't want any more ghosts in his life. He had seen three and promised \$5,000 out of his legacy. The pace was too hot. Next night he shut and nailed down the window, but it was in vain. The fourth ghost came and announced that he must provide for the widow Henderson or prepare to be haunted all the rest of his life by evil spirits. He hung off for a few minutes, but the sighs and groans and scratchings on the glass were too much for him. The widow Henderson was to receive \$1,500 in cash.

On the next night old Peter took some bedding and lay down under the currant bushes, where no fifth ghost could find him. He kept wide awake and alert. At midnight he saw ghost No. 5 appear. She was just about to appeal to him when four other ghosts showed up. The five stood and looked at each other for a moment. Then human voices were heard calling names. Then human hands and feet moved, and the five ghosts were clawing and scratching and mixing things up, and when the scrap was over old Peter turned out of his nest and found five badly torn and mussed bed sheets lying on the grass, along with comb, hairpins and other things. None ever came back, and he saved his cash.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. BARROW, Chairman, N. Y.
Farm Correspondent New York State Grange.

WASHINGTON GRANGE.

State's Recent Meeting at Pullman an Enthusiastic Gathering.

The Washington grange held its twenty-second annual session at Pullman, June 7 to 10, and devoted considerable attention to the very unsatisfactory state of things in the national grange, as was to be expected. It was resolved to adopt the Michigan Pattern as the official organ and ask the nation at large to do the same; also to demand an accounting from the treasurer of the national grange with special reference to the money that has been spent and is now being spent on the national grange organ. Other resolutions authorize the master to endeavor to arrange for conferences with other state masters in an effort to combine forces for legislation that is desired in the states represented, throwing the influence of the whole Order in its favor. Plans were laid for founding a "state wide co-operative movement," which is hoped to prove attractive to those farmers who are desirous of gaining financial benefit from their membership. In our opinion, people should go into such fraternities in order to unite forces for the common good, not in the hope of getting directly back a certain number of dollars per annum themselves. Other resolutions favored direct legislation to which the farmers of the northwest appear to be committed.

The report of the secretary showed a gain in membership over last year of 4,000; 101 new granges were organized during the year at a cost of \$2,750. Receipts from dues were \$6,900.

The Lead Pencil on the Farm.
Lead pencils may be purchased as low as 1 cent each; yet, notwithstanding their cheapness, they are not used by the average farmer nearly so much as they should be, remarks the Farm Journal.

The successful merchant figures closely for profits on everything he sells. The farmer ought to do likewise and thus be able to cut out the unprofitable productions. The average farmer of today buys for home consumption too many things that the farm should produce. A little figuring with a lead pencil would soon convince him that it would pay to produce such things for himself instead of buying them.

The farmer should keep a pocket memorandum and a lead pencil with him at all times, which, like the merchant's daybook, would show all business transactions if a little time was given to the matter of bookkeeping.

The Grange in Politics.

At a recent meeting of Eureka grange at Lyons, N. Y., the lecturer introduced for discussion the question as to whether or not the grange should take an interest in politics or discuss political questions. He said that the charter of the grange provided that politics and religion could not be discussed in grange meetings; but, inasmuch as some of the granges had discussed the direct nominations bill, at that time much in evidence in New York state, and had adopted resolutions favoring such a bill in the legislature, he thought the topic a timely one. He held that such resolutions were not inconsistent with the charter declarations, and according to reports practically all agreed with him.

What Prominent Men Say.
William McKimley said, "There is but one way for the farmers to secure legislation, and that is through a compact organization of the agricultural classes."

Theodore Roosevelt said, "Such a movement as the grange is good in itself and capable of well nigh infinite further extension for good."

Ex-Governor Nash of Ohio said, "The 10 per cent of the farmers who are organized secure more legislation benefiting agriculture than the 90 per cent who are unorganized."

Dedicating Farm Homes.

The Whitehead dedication ceremony, we are glad to note, is being used in dedicating farm homes. The farm of A. B. Armstrong of McKean county, Pa., was dedicated by this beautiful ceremony on June 14. National Lecturer Wilson and State Lecturer Dorsett of Pennsylvania and State Lecturer Lowell of New York were present. We recommend the use of this ceremony as a most pleasant and instructive feature in grange work.

A Day For Grumblers.

A grange in New York state celebrated recently "grumblers' day." Each officer was allowed to grumble for five minutes. A few of them improved the opportunity. This might be extended to the whole membership and let one day suffice for the year.

New York State Grange.

The executive committee of the New York state grange has chosen Troy as the next place of meeting. Rochester made a bid for the session; but, all things considered, it was deemed best to take the meeting into an eastern county next February.

A Large Fruit Grower.

Lewis I. Morrell of Kinderhook, a prominent member of Lindenwald grange, is one of the largest orchardists in New York state. He has about 3,000 apple trees and twice as many cherry trees, besides plums and pears.



The handiest thing you can have around the house is a cake of Ivory Soap.

You can use it in the bathroom; in the washroom; in every bedroom; in the kitchen and in the laundry.

No "free" alkali in it; no coloring matter; no harmful ingredient of any kind.

Ivory Soap . . 99% 100 Per Cent. Pure

Public Sale of Real Estate

SATURDAY, August 13 1910

The undersigned Administrators of Charles W. Patterson late of Mountpleasant Township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, by an order of Court will offer at Public Sale on the premises on the above date the real estate of the decedent viz: A farm situated in Mountpleasant Township, Adams county, Penna., about two miles west of Bonnycastle and three miles east of Gettysburg along what is known as the Low Dutch Road leading from Dutter's Station to the Baltimore Turnpike adjoining lands of John Rudisill, A. L. Rinehart, John H. Miller, Conrad Deamer and others, containing one hundred and three acres of land. The improvements consist of a two-story stone dwelling house with one story kitchen attached, summer house, etc., large bank barn with wagon shed attached, carriage house, hog pen, etc., never failing wells at house and barn. The buildings are in good order and repair having been recently repainted. There are also proportions of meadow and woodland. The farm is in a good locality and highly productive, convenient to schools, churches, markets, etc., and should command the attention of buyers. There is also a fine large orchard and other fruit and is well watered. Persons wishing to view the property will be shown the same by the administrators residing thereon. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., on said day when attendance and terms will be made known by

SUSAN S. PATTERSON,
GEORGE P. PATTERSON,
Administrators.
G. R. Thompson, Auctioneer.

WHEN IN

New York City

STOP AT THE

HOTEL ST. ANDREW

BROADWAY & WEST 72 ST.

Absolutely Fireproof.

A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY

AND TRANSIENT HOTEL.

Express Subway Station at

door and near theatre and

shopping district.

Single rooms or suites, each

having baths.

Long distance telephone in

each apartment.

Unsurpassed cuisine.

SPECIAL RATES FOR

JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST

EUROPEAN PLAN

S. L. Root, Mgr.

A Reminder

A nicely cleaned and pressed garment adds 100 per cent. to the party who wears it. I am prepared to do all kinds of cleaning, pressing, repairing and dyeing at moderate prices.

Rufus H. Bushman,
14 Chambersburg Street,
Gettysburg, Pa.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers for Constipation.

AN ICELESS REFRIGERATOR.

Where one is so located that ice cannot be had for a refrigerator a very good substitute may be arranged by making a cooler of the size desired with board top and bottom and screen frames for the sides, one side serving as a door. On the top of the cooler a small tank should be placed containing water, a galvanized tank being most durable. Pieces of duck cloth or other material of about the same weight should be fixed so as to hang over the screen sides of the cooler, the upper ends extending into the tank of water. As a result of the law of capillary attraction, that operative in a common lamp, the water is slowly absorbed from the tank and spreads through the cloth and as fast as evaporated is renewed from above. It is this process of evaporation that keeps the inclosure cool. The water should be renewed as frequently as necessary. The cooler will give the best results if placed in the shade, where there are currents of air moving, which will increase the process of evaporation.

Public Sale of

Valuable Real Estate

On SATURDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1910.

The undersigned Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Herring, late of Franklin Township, Adams County, Pa., dec'd, will sell the following described real estate: A tract of land situated in Franklin township, Adams County, Pa., on the road leading from Orrtanna to Mt. Carmel Church, about two miles from the former and one mile from the latter place, adjoining lands formerly of Jacob Kump, John T. Currens, Mrs. Peter Shuff, Rev. Gath and others, containing 10 acres, more or less, improved with a two-story frame house, barn, and all other necessary outbuilding, a never-failing spring of water near the house and running water near the buildings; a young orchard of Imperial apple trees in fine condition just beginning to bear, cherries, plums, pears, and other fruit. Conveniently located to schools and churches. The land is under good fencing and in an excellent state of cultivation, being particularly adapted to fruit production.

Tract No. 2. A tract of mountain timberland situated about 200 yards from Tract No. 1, containing 21 acres, more or less, covered with chestnut, rock oak, white oak and locust timber.

Sale to commence on Tract No. 1 at 1:30 o'clock P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE HERRING,
Executor.

GETTYSBURG MARKETS

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouses

corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr.

Successor to J. Geo. Wolf's Sons Co.

Per Bu.

Wheat 93

Ear Corn 70

Rye 60

New Oats 22 to 40

RETAIL PRICES

Per 100

Badger Cow Feed 1.25

Schmacker Stock Feed 1.45

Wheat Bran \$1.25

Cotton seed meal, per hundred \$1.85

Corn and Oats Chop 1.45

White Middlings 1.50

Red Middlings 1.50

Timothy hay 1.10

Rye chop 1.00

Baled straw 50

Plaster \$7.50 per ton

Cement \$1.80 per bbl

Per bbl.

Flour \$5.50

Western flour 6.50

Per bu

Wheat 1.00

Shelled Corn 80

Ear Corn 85

New Oats 45

Old oats 50

Public Sale of

Fruit Farm

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1910.

The undersigned will sell on the premises the following described real estate:

A tract of land situated in Franklin township, Adams county, on the road leading from Arendtsville to Cashtown, 1 1/2 miles from Arendtsville, in the midst of the best fruit section of the county, adjoining lands of County Commissioner Hane, Louis Hane, J. F. Bushey, D. C. Asper and others, containing 40 acres, more or less, of which about 14 acres are thriving growing timber.

The improvements consist of a two-story frame house with summer kitchen attached, good bank barn, hog pen, corn cribs, buggy house spring house and other necessary outbuildings. A never failing spring of water near the house which supplies water for all house and farm use. There are 1200 fruit trees on this farm, about 850 of which are peach, 200 apple and the balance are plum, cherry, apricot and quince trees. These trees are in good condition, having been well cared for and sprayed regularly. There are lots of small fruits, gooseberry, blackberry, red and black raspberry and others.

The land is in a good state of cultivation and produces well. Part of the land is specially adapted for trucking purposes. Persons wishing to view the land can do so and see everything in a bearing condition. The only reason for selling is the ill health of the owner. Possession will be given any time desired.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock when full terms and conditions will be made known by

AMOS MINTER,
Ira Taylor, auct.

A Strahan Grange Picnic will be held in the Conewago church grove near Hunterstown Saturday August 13th afternoon and evening. Bendersville band will furnish music, refreshments will be served on the grounds.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle will hold a festival at Biglerville on Saturday, evening, August 13.

.. BANK NOTICE ..

The Directors of The Gettysburg National Bank take pleasure in announcing that they are now occupying their new Banking House on York street. The public are cordially invited to call and see our new building. During business hours our Gentle men's Writing Room and Ladies' Reception Room are at the disposal of our patrons and their friends. Our lock boxes are given to our depositors free of charge. We thank our patrons for their business and will endeavor by our courtesy, fidelity and promptness to continue to deserve their confidence and patronage.

The
Gettysburg National Bank
E. M. BENDER, Cashier. Wm. McSHERRY, President.

Farmers!

C. W. Bream, Biglerville, will pay the highest cash price for Hay and Straw, or will

bale it by the ton.

United Phone.

Can be Paid at Bank

For the convenience of its subscribers The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania has selected The First National Bank as a local institution where moneys due them can be paid and receipts in full furnished for such payments.

As a subscriber to The Bell Telephone Company we beg to extend to you the facilities thus made possible in connection with your business with the Telephone Company. Our Banking House is open every business day from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., where we shall be pleased to aid you in the transaction of your business.

Yours Truly,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Samuel Bushman, Cashier.

Roofs Guaranteed

I am prepared to put on the latest kinds of galvanized roofing, guaranteed to last through all kinds of weather for 15 years, without paint.

C. C. RIDER,

United Telephone

25 W. Middle St.,

Gettysburg Pa

Bad BLOOD

"Before I began using Cascarets I had a bad complexion, pimples on my face, and my food was not digested as it should have been. Now I am entirely well, and the pimples have all disappeared from my face. I can truthfully say that Cascarets are just as advertised; I have taken only two boxes of them."

Clarence R. Griffin, Sheridan, Ind.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. No. 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped with "C.C." Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Western Maryland RR

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 23, 1910.
Trains leave Gettysburg DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, as follows:
8:05 a. m., for Baltimore, Hanover and York and all intermediate points.
10:05 a. m., for Fairfield, Pen Mar, Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Hanover, York, and all intermediate points.
1:10 p. m., for New Oxford, Hanover, York and all intermediate points.
3:40 p. m., for Baltimore, Hanover, York and all intermediate points.
7:17 p. m., for Baltimore, York, Hanover and all intermediate points.
8:40 p. m., for York, Hanover, Division Point to Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Shippensburg and Hanover.

Sundays Only
Sunday train arrive at Gettysburg at 8:55 a. m.
6:17 p. m. for New Oxford, Hanover and intermediate points, and also Baltimore.
7:22 p. m., local train to York.
A. Robertson, F. M. Howell
V. P. & Gen. Mgr. G. P. A.

DAVIS' 2-4-1 PAINT

100 gallons of Mr. Somebody's High Grade Paint at \$1.75.
50 gals. Davis 2-4-1 Paint at \$1.75-\$1.87.50.
50 gals. Pure Linseed Oil at .75-\$1.00.

Mr. Somebody's Paint \$175.00
2-4-1 Pure Linseed Oil Paint 122.50

A clean and clear saving of \$52.50
You will save more if Linseed Oil is cheaper.

How does the 2-4-1 proposition strike you.

For sale by The Gettysburg Department Store, Gettysburg, Pa.

Public Sale

Steers, Heifers, Stock Bulls and Cows.

On Friday, August 12th, 1910.

The undersigned will sell at the Mountain House Hotel in Arden, Adams County, Pa., on above date the following:

ONE CARLOAD OF GOOD STOCK, consisting of STEERS, HEIFERS, and STOCK BULLS also a good bunch of FRESH COWS. This stock is all well bred and anyone wishing any stock cattle or fresh cows should not miss this sale.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, August 12th, when terms and conditions will be made known by

Harry March.

Executor's Sale of Valuable

Mill and Farm

On SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1910

The Executors of the Will of W. W. Hafer, deceased, late of Berwick Borough Adams County, Penna., will sell at public sale on the premises the following described real estate:

The property which is known as the Hafer Mill and Farm situated in Hamilton Township, Adams County, Penna., at the junction of the Hampton and Abbottstown Road, with the road leading to the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike being two miles and a half south west of East Berlin.

Tract No. 1. The mill property on the big Conewago Creek, adjoining said Creek and Tract No. 2, containing 16 Acres and 90 Perches. Improved with a large 4 story roller flour mill, part stone and part frame, a large circular saw mill, a large two story brick house with brick summer house, a large bank barn, wagon shed and other out-buildings. This is one of the best mills in Adams County. The dam is newly constructed and perfectly built, there is a head race with a perfect water power direct from the creek. Large bridge across the creek at this point. The mill rents for \$500.00 a year.

Tract No. 2. The Hafer farm connected with the Mill adjoining land of Tract No. 1. Harry W. Swartz, Wm. Bricker, Henry Gulden and Conewago Creek and containing 197 Acres more or less. About three acres being wood-land. Improved with a large brick house, large bank barn large grain and hay shed, wagon shed, corn cribs, hog stable, implement shed, blacksmith shop and other out-buildings. Abundance of water at house and barn furnished by wind-mill. Good meadow land and fruit of all kinds.

This is one of the best mills and farms in Adams County the farm is under good cultivation and produces well.

These two tracts will be offered separately and as a whole and will be sold whichever way they bring the most money.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. 25 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale and balance on April 1st, 1911. 2-3 of the purchase price will be loaned on a first mortgage on the premises at 5 per cent. interest.

Attendance will be given and full terms made known by

EMMA W. HAFFER, CHAS. S. DUNCAN, Executors.

G. B. M. Baker, Auctioneer

G. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer

has changed his address from Granite Hill to Gettysburg

R. D. 8.

She Took the Right Way

By MOLLIE K. WETHERELL

Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.

George Atwood was an orphan who did not remember father or mother. He lived with an uncle till that uncle died. At this time George was seventeen years old and wished to go to college, but, not knowing of any means to pay his way, was about to give it up when, the day after his uncle's funeral, he received notice from a law firm that they would pay him \$1,200 a year until he was twenty-one.

This surprised him. He visited the lawyers in question, but they gave him no satisfaction concerning the source of the money they paid him except that it came from a fund left by his father for his education. He went to college and graduated when he was within a few months of coming of age.

The day he left college, while wondering what work to take up, he received a letter from an aunt whom he had never seen or heard of, telling him that he was to come to live with her. Here was another surprise. It seemed that fate was ready to take care of him, but was not inclined to give him any information ahead as to what would be done with him. He had now reached an age when he felt competent to take care of himself, but he did not have any profession or position. So he concluded to call on this aunt. He did so and found her a sister of his mother.

"Where is your baggage?" she asked. "At my lodgings."

"Send for it."

"See here, aunt; I'm getting tired of being provided for in this mysterious fashion. Tell me all about it."

"Certainly. Your mother died when you were in infancy, and your father soon followed her. They arranged for your future the day you were born. All the steps have been provided for, even as to a wife."

"A wife? Well, I like that! I shall marry whom I choose."

"That remains to be seen. It is the affair of your parents and of yourself. It does not concern me whom you marry except as regards one person. I have living with me an adopted daughter. You will be under the same roof with her and will consequently see a great deal of her. Therefore I warn you to be careful not to fall in love with her."

"Is she of royal blood?"

"Ask no questions, but do as I say." George met Miss Harwood the same evening at dinner. She was dressed in mourning, which was very becoming to a fair complexion and hair so light that it was almost white. Her eyes were a liquid brown.

"Fate," George remarked to himself, "has been kind to me, but I fear that in throwing me in the way of this girl, whom I am not to love; she has done me sufficient harm to make up for all her benefits. I suppose I shall conceive a craze for her simply because I am forbidden to do so. I wonder who has been provided for me. Ten to one she is homely and otherwise unattractive."

What was his surprise to find after becoming on intimate terms with Rebecca Harwood to hear from her that her aunt before his arrival had warned her against him as she had warned him against her. His aunt had told her that there was a business in which she (Miss Harwood) was half owner and the owner of the other half was the son of her father's partner. Her father, who had recently died, had arranged that she should marry this son and that he should conduct the business owned by the two.

So that was the reason why George was not to fall in love with Rebecca. What the deuce did his aunt mean—such being the case—by bringing him under the same roof with the young heiress? Not only did she do this, but he had not been in the house three days before she took herself off somewhere, leaving him and Rebecca alone in the house, chaperoned by an old woman housekeeper. He had nothing to do, no one to talk to but Rebecca. One night as well have put a savory dish before a hungry man and tell him not to eat it.

The result was that Rebecca and George fell desperately in love with each other and the day his aunt was to return walked off together and were married. They sent her a telegram announcing that they had spoiled the plans fate had laid for Rebecca and wished to know what next they should do. George certainly did not expect his aunt to have any consideration for him thereafter.

An answer to the dispatch was received as follows:

"Come home."

They took the next train, and when they arrived the aunt met them in the hall.

"It's all your fault, aunt," George hurried to say. "You had no business to throw us together."

"Of course it's my fault, and I took pains that it should be my fault. Now listen. You are the children of two partners who wished you to marry and selected me to make a match between you. How could I do so better than by leaving you together and telling you that you were each destined for some one else? George, you will be of age in a few weeks, when you are to begin to learn the business you are to conduct."

Considering that I was left an orphan I think my affairs were well managed for me by my parents. Efforts to produce such results are usually failures.

ONE new top buggy auto seat, rubber tire, for sale cheap. Call at this office.

THE annual Harvest Home Picnic of Cumberland and Adams County will be held at Mt. Holly park on Wednesday, August 17th, 1910.

I have a 35 barrel steel tank which I will sell cheap. John F. Bishop, Aspers, Pa.

SELECTING HEALTHY HERD.

To Insure Wholesome Milk Supply Careful Watch Should Be Kept.

The selection of a healthy herd of cows is of much importance, for without a healthy herd production of wholesome milk is impossible. Therefore every animal selected should be subjected to a strict examination preferably by a veterinarian or at least by some one familiar with stock and their diseases.

This examination should include apparent soundness and the tuberculin test. Whether they be apparently healthy or not the condition of the udder should receive especial attention, as conditions which may be present in the udder may permanently affect the function of that organ.

A record should be kept for a reasonable length of time of such animals as are accompanied by a certificate of soundness. A complete history of each animal should be obtained, especially with regard to abortion, either in the animal itself or in the herd with which it is associated. Cows that have recovered or bulls having served aborting cows may act as carriers of contagious abortion.

In the selection of a private milk cow the same principle of examination should be adopted, but if such is possible it should be carried out in a more thorough manner, as the healthfulness of the family milk cow may have a direct influence upon the healthfulness of the family. If the family milk cow is unhealthy, the milk, being used undiluted with other milk, is more apt to be harmful to the consumer than when mixed with the milk of healthy animals.

A suitable place, located as far as possible from the cow shed and dairy building, should be provided for the isolation of any animal that may show symptoms of disease. As soon as any symptom is noticed in any of the animals they should be removed immediately to the isolation ward and maintained there until it is positively known that the condition is not transmissible. If it is transmissible the animals should be retained until all danger of transmission has passed.

The cleaning out of the stable and the grooming of the animals should occur at least a half hour before the time of milking in order to allow the dust to settle. Dusty fodder should never be handled just before milking. The animals may be better fed after milking is completed. In some cases it may be well to sprinkle the floor before milking. At regular intervals, occurring at least once a year, the entire place should receive a thorough cleaning. During this period of cleaning all adherent filth should be removed by scraping and washing, to be followed by spraying with a disinfectant and completed with a coat of whitewash or paint.

An examination of the herd, including the tuberculin test, should be conducted once or better, twice a year. If at this time any animals are found to be diseased they should be removed at once to the isolation ward and the milk discarded until they are again healthy.

Water Valuable For Skimmilk Calif.
After a skimmilk calf is a few days old it will drink water, and it should be supplied regularly the same as other animals. It will suffer especially in hot weather if it gets no water. Save all the heifer calves from the best producing cows for future breeding stock. Veals are at a good price at present, but it is poor economy to sell a heifer for veal that in a short time will make a good cow.

Profit of Well Mated Team.
Two horses that work well together, that are equally free and have a uniform disposition will naturally accomplish more and be more profitable than a poorly mated span.

Way to Save Horse's Eyes.
A horse confined to a dark stall and then taken out suddenly into a bright sunlight will in time suffer from bad eyes.

Warm Milk Good For Colts.
It is easy to teach a suckling colt how to drink milk, and a quart of warm cow's milk in the morning will give it a good start.

Make Hayloft Seed and Dust Proof.
The floor of the hayloft should be seed and dust tight. Horses are often injured by seeds and dirt falling into their ears and eyes.

Bolting Bad For Horses.
Bolting of food causes indigestion, and consequently loss of health. Guard against irregular feeding. It tends to make horses hot and nervous.

Feed the Horse Good Hay.
The hay usually given to horses to supplement the pasture is of very poor quality, either woody or moldy, and this results in a considerable loss.

Educating the Farm Horse.
A farmer who is capable of properly training a horse for the different requirements of farm or road can generally employ his time quite profitably by giving him the necessary education.



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A CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

"Well there goes that silly woman into the doctor's office with a chicken!" cried Mrs. Newsy to Mrs. Talkfast.

"What a fool!"

But say, people talking over back fences don't always have their senses. This back fence brainstorm hasn't the intellectuality of a toment conversation.

The lady had a valuable flock of Leghorns descended from a hen that laid 243 eggs a year.

She could well be proud of them. When they got a mysterious disease she couldn't cure, she naturally

thought of "Doc," that indispensable adjunct, that friend in need and friend indeed.

But, for once, "Doc" went wrong on a diagnosis. This maker of our pills and salve of our ills told her the "wart" on the rooster's wing was caused by a bruise and would soon heal.

But the bird got worse and the disease spread, so she came to us.

We killed the fowl, cut the wart open and it was all cheesy pus. We opened the bird, took out the lungs, liver, heart and intestines and they were spotted with little growths and pockets of pus.

Then we told her it was tuberculosis and the "wart" and the cheesy growths were tubercles and advised her to kill and burn all affected birds, disinfect the henhouse and not let the children handle the chickens. She was much surprised and asked, "Is it contagious?" We told her that, as with cattle consumption, opinion was divided, though the state kills off affected cattle to be on the safe side and that human sputum had killed a par-

TUBERCLE ON THE WING POINT.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.
When bran is lumpy it should not be fed to the flock, and the dealer should get a knock.

When beef scrap smells like a fertilizer it is not an appetizer, but a hen paralyzer.

When an egg farmer advertises fancy eggs and a customer brings him to task for selling "seconds" it is rather mortifying. If one would get wise on egg quality let him visit a city egg wholesale warehouse and observe egg experts sort stock.

Fresh eggs have a pretty color all their own and should not be washed nor soaked in water unless stained, as it takes off the bloom. A little vinegar removes the stain.

If your success the past season has not been so great as you desired, be sure to be thankful for what you got and also value those failures for what they teach you for future progress.

The idea that wheat as an exclusive ration contains elements sufficient to supply all a hen needs is a mistake. There should be such a blending of different grains that the combination of their different elements will just strike such a balance as to afford variety and form a ration for hen health and best production.

It is wise to set turkey hens at some distance from each other unless they all hatch at once. If one in a bunch hatches, the others will often call the poult to them, and in such cases you will often see them desert their nests.

The trustees of Cornell University, New York, have added fifty acres of land for the use of its poultry department. The Hagerstown (Md.) Agricultural association is erecting a \$13,000 poultry pavilion. It will use the main hall for poultry and pigeons and the basement for waterfowl.

One reason why so many breeding pens give infertile eggs is because young half matured males are mated to old hens nearly twice their size.

When an accident occurs that interferes with the incubator keep the eggs warm by covering them with heated blankets or with cloths dipped in real warm water.

When a farmer sees a dead limb on a young apple tree out comes his knife and off goes the limb. How about the deadbeats in his flock? Deadbeats in a farm flock steal the profits from the egg crock.

Several states have a law that eggs must be sold by the pound. The rule should be general, as it is but justice to the buyer and the producer of first class eggs.

An egg farmer who produces eggs that weigh two pounds to the dozen does not get a square deal when only paid the sum received for a dozen of eggs that weigh one and a half pounds. The larger the egg the more it costs to produce.

The unprecedented March was a great month for chicks for those who had incubators, but Pennsylvania chicken raisers got left. This means more incubators on the farms next spring.

DON'TS.
Don't hypnotize yourself into the belief that you know all breeds and their needs.
Don't try to mesmerize men with eloquence. Facts are effective, not silver tongue ticklers.
Don't forget there is another Judge when you judge poultry. Dishonesty spells destruction.
Don't envy another's success. There is room on top for you too.
Don't ask poultry experts fool questions. They ask no tip and want no lip.
Don't keep young and old birds together. Keep them separate, according to age and feather.
Don't forget to store sandy loam for brooders and road dust for dust boxes.

THE HORSEMAN.

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TUBERCLE ON WING MAGNIFIED.
rot at the University of Pennsylvania, where scientists declared there was a great similarity between bird and human tuberculosis.

These pictures from her fowl are for your information. There is no cure.

To preserve your family health and succeed with poultry you must watch hen health. When you find one of these victims with cheesy tumors on face, feet, joints—these birds that "go light" from progressive emaciation and incessant diarrhea, kill and burn the victim, disinfect the henhouse and then wash and disinfect your own hands well.

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G. W. WEAVER & SON THE LEADERS

We want everybody to know that more than half our stock is Price Marked for QUICK SELLING--Much of it at HALF PRICE

This August Clearance Sale is put on to clean up all Summer goods and odds and ends in every department. Come in and go over the store, get acquainted with the prices and the opportunity for saving money.

REMEMBER EVERY DEPARTMENT HAS ITS CUT PRICES

Fresh Carload of Rubber and Steel Tired Buggies

These buggies have all the latest improvements and are bound to wear well. They are not all style.

THE WEARING QUALITY is there as well as the GOOD APPEARANCE

Quite a number have automobile seats. The steel tire buggies are built solid as rocks and have a fine finish. Come to see them at my wareroom on Stratton Street.

C. C. BREAM.

Mid-Summer CLEARANCE SALE

of High Grade Pianos and Sewing Machines

To be sold at a very great reduction for the next 30 days

\$250 Piano \$175
\$275 " \$200
\$300 " \$225
\$650 Player Piano \$475
Entire Stock Reduced

SEWING MACHINES
from \$12.50 up. All Machines reduced

Don't miss this sale by any means, this means dollars in your pockets. We are offering you the Greatest bargains ever offered in Gettysburg. Call and examine our stock and compare prices and goods. Easy terms if desired.

Spangler's Music House

48 York St., Gettysburg, Pa.

500 Single Comb White Leghorns

FOR SALE

These Chickens are Pure Bred Stock and will be sold for breeding purposes at \$1.00 a piece in lots of ten or over.

MARSH CREEK POULTRY FARM, E. H. PLANK, Prop.

Several states have a law that eggs must be sold by the pound. The rule should be general, as it is but justice to the buyer and the producer of first class eggs.

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The unprecedented March was a great month for chicks for those who had incubators, but Pennsylvania chicken raisers got left. This means more incubators on the farms next spring.

by using pure ice made from distilled water. Germs of every kind (and especially typhoid) lurk in open ponds and streams. These germs are not destroyed they are preserved for your later use when frozen into ice.

All ice of the Gettysburg Ice & Storage Company is made from carefully distilled water and delivered by prompt courteous men.

Phone your order Both Phones

G. W. Weaver & Son

Gettysburg Ice & Storage Co.

New Perfection WICK BLUE FLAME Oil Cook-Stove

For Sale at S.G. BIGHAM'S HARDWARE STORE Biglerville, Pa.

BIG CATTLE SALE

The undersigned will sell on **Friday, August 12**, at Arendtsville Hotel, Jacob Witmer, proprietor, in Arendtsville, a car load of **Fine Cattle**, consisting of fine bulls, springing heifers and steers.

This is an exceptionally fine car load of cattle.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m.

H. J. MARCH.

DID HIS BEST.

He Followed Instructions, Yet the Result Was Very Discouraging.

There was a man who kept a small draper's shop and who had an assistant who was new to the business. One day an old lady came in and asked for some silk. The youthful assistant showed her some, saying:

"We can do this for you at 6s. 6d. a yard."

The master then came forward and said:

"I'm surprised at you showing this lady stuff of that quality. Take it away and put it back on its shelf." Then, turning to the customer, he said: "You must excuse my assistant, madam—he is new to the business. But if you will allow me I will show you something very superior."

He went away and returned, bringing the same piece of silk. "This, madam," he said, "is a very superior article, 10s. 6d. a yard. If it were not for the fact that I bought it some time ago I should have to charge you 15 shillings, for, as you are doubtless



BEATING HIM WITH HER UMBRELLA.

aware, owing to the recent epidemic among the silkworms the price of silk has increased enormously of late."

The customer took the silk, paid for it and went away. The draper thereupon lectured his assistant, saying:

"You've no commercial adaptability. Mark my words and remember what I said for next time."

A few days later the draper was having his dinner, leaving his assistant at the counter. Hearing a noise, he looked out and saw the same old lady beckoning his assistant with her umbrella. He separated them and asked the assistant what he had been doing.

"Oh," said the assistant, "I was merely carrying out your instructions. She asked for some tape, and I showed her some. I said: 'We can let you have this at eightpence the dozen yards. If it wasn't for the fact that we have had it in stock some time we should have to charge 1 shilling, for, as you are doubtless aware, owing to the recent epidemic among the tapeworms the price of tape has gone up enormously of late.' Then she hit me with her umbrella."—Pearson's.

Vouched For Her.

At a marriage service performed some time ago in a little country church in England, when the minister said in a solemn tone, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" Instead of the woman answering for herself a gruff man's voice answered:

"O! will."

The minister looked up, very much perplexed and paused. He repeated the sentence, and again the same gruff voice answered:

"O! will."

Again the minister looked up surprised, not knowing what to make of it, when one of the groomsmen at the end of the row said:

"Er be deaf. O! be answerin' for 'er."

Why the Judge Sympathized.

M. Barbour, the eminent French lawyer, was well known as an after dinner speaker and had a wonderful fund of good law court stories. Perhaps the best of them is the conversation which M. Barbour declared that he overheard in the lobby outside the divorce court one afternoon.

"Well, now did you get on?"

"Splendid! I got my divorce and care of the child. The judge was on my side, you know."

"A friend of yours?"

"Well, not a friend exactly. He used to be my wife's first husband."

"BACK TO THE FARM"

VI.—Farming—The Young Man's Opportunity.

By C. V. GREGORY.

[Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.]

TO the young man on the threshold of life the question of "What shall I do with myself?" comes demanding an answer. During the past fifty years the call of the city to the ambitious young man has been insistent. Today the country is calling for men with ambition and energy and faith in its possibilities. To such men it offers unequalled opportunities.

The opportunities of the farm are not limited in size or extent. The young man with capital who is looking



YOUNG FARMER ON HIS WAY TO MARKET WITH A LOAD OF SHEEP.

for a business opening finds it on the farm. The farm offers him the opportunity to exercise his executive ability by managing broad acres and herds that number in the thousands. If his taste runs to quality rather than quantity it offers him chances in the pure bred stock business for the broadest use of his money and talents. There is no occupation more fascinating than the molding of living animals to make them conform to an ideal of perfection. There is opportunity for long continued study of blood lines; there are months and years of anxious waiting to see the results of the union of certain families; there are moments of disappointment when an animal fails to develop as well as expected. But greatest of all is the joy of success when the breeder's efforts are crowned with an animal a little nearer perfection than has been produced before. The man who can see such an animal march out of a crowded show ring with the purple ribbon without a feeling that at least in a measure he has achieved success has ambitions that are indeed hard to satisfy. The pure bred business has some pitfalls, but to the man who enters it with good judgment and an ambition to succeed it offers financial returns that can be exceeded in few other occupations.

To the young man starting without capital the farm offers unequalled opportunities. The young man with a few friends and a reputation for industry and honesty finds it easy to rent a farm and borrow enough capital to equip it. There is a risk to run, of course. But what is a risk to a young man with strength and ambition? Well considered risks are essential to success in almost any line, and to the young farmer they are an incentive to greater effort. Now that prices of farm products have reached a profitable level paying off the debt is a matter of but a few years. Buying the farm itself is by no means impossible, even in the most fertile sections of the corn belt.

Hundreds of farmers are looking for managers for farms that vary in size and equipment to suit the fancy of any one. This line offers some of the greatest opportunities to the young man without capital. The salaries at first may seem small as compared with some of those offered in the city. Usually they include board and incidentals, however. There is a better chance to lay up money on the farm at \$50 a month than in the city at twice that amount. For the man who can "make good" the first year's salary is hardly an indication of what is to follow. Most landowners are willing to advance the salary as fast as the manager shows his ability. Better yet, they are willing to intrust more of the responsibility to his hands and to give him more capital, so that he can achieve greater results. In most cases after a man has shown what he is worth it is easy for him to get a share of the net profits in addition to his salary. In many cases it is easy to get in on a partnership basis. In either case the manager is as independent as if he owned the farm, and the chances for financial success are nearly as great.

The great advantage of a position of this kind or, in fact, of any kind of farm work is that there are so many chances to invest money as fast as it is made.

The man on the farm has a dozen places to invest every dollar. This in itself is a big incentive to saving and saving means prosperity for both the individual and the nation. The investment which offers the greatest returns is farm land. Even in those localities where land is now worth considerably more than \$100 an acre the price limit

is yet far from being reached. There is little chance to lose money on land provided it is wisely invested. It is the lack of knowledge of what constitutes a good farm that makes land an unsafe investment for the city man. There may be some honest land agents, but unfortunately they have no trademark to distinguish them from the other variety. To buy land without seeing it is a painless way of parting with hard earned money. As for the promised profits, they usually find their way to the pockets of the land agent, leaving the investor a sadder and wiser man.

Between 1900 and 1908 the average increase in the value of the farm land in the United States was 38 per cent. Between 1900 and 1910 much of the land in the western part of the Mississippi valley doubled in value. With a system of farming that keeps up the fertility prices will go higher rather than lower.

The man who owns a farm has continual opportunities to put his money into better fences, better stock and better buildings. He has opportunities to invest in more land at home or farther west.

From a financial standpoint farming offers opportunities to young men that are duplicated in few other callings. Farming as a profession is new, and its ranks are still far from full. The young farmer is not entering an overcrowded calling where he must combine with his fellows and boost prices unnaturally in order to make a bare living. In agriculture there are room and opportunity for all. The country is throbbing with the vitality of a new awakened life. The passport is ambition, and the reward is success.

It is not the call of money alone that is turning the ambitious young man to the farm. A calling that can offer no reward but a financial one is scarcely worthy of the name. The chief call of the city has been the call of the dollar combined with the call of the crowd. Better roads and a denser population have enabled the country to offer a social life which is superior to that of the city. Higher prices and scientific methods have enabled it to duplicate the financial rewards of the city. In addition, it offers to the young man the opportunity to live the broadest, fullest life of which he is capable. It offers him a business he can call his own and an independence which he could gain in the city only after a lifetime of toil. The greatest need of most rural communities just now is leaders—men who can demonstrate on their own farms the possibilities of scientific agriculture; men who understand the possibilities and the need of a broader community life.

The stories of some of the young men who heeded the call of the country and gave themselves to the development of their community read like romances. A dozen years or so ago a little Massachusetts community was on the downhill road. The nearby cities had sapped it of its strength and vigor. Injudicious cropping had taken away much of the fertility of the soil, and the people had lost all ambition and were content to let things drift from bad to worse. About this time a young man, a son of one of the farmers, graduated from an agricultural college. He received a tempting offer from the department of agriculture to take up work at Washington. A brother in Iowa wrote him a glowing invitation to come to the fertile lands of the middle west. He rejected both offers and went home.

The most optimistic resident would have laughed at the idea of there being any opportunity there. But the young man went to work. He did not lecture to the neighbors or advise them. He merely set out to show them what the impoverished land was capable of. He made the old farm pay, and its dilapidation changed to an air of prosperity. His neighbors gradually began to follow his methods and to catch some of his spirit. The community started to go forward instead of backward. As soon as he could spare the time from his farm the young farmer set about reorganizing the village school. He gave one corner of



THERE IS NO LINE OF FARMING MORE FASCINATING THAN THE BREEDING OF PURE BRED LIVE STOCK.

his farm for a school garden. He invited the preacher out to his farm and got him out of the atmosphere of dead theology into the spirit of living progress. The preacher caught the spirit, and the church came to be an aid in the forward movement. Gradually the whole community became modernized. The people grasped the opportunities to which they were blind until some one opened their eyes.

The young man who can go into a community and by his indomitable courage and strong faith bring about a change like this has succeeded in the truest sense of the word. It is success of this kind, coupled with the success of a happy life and a comfortable competence, that the country offers to the young man today.

COMING EVENTS

Aug. 11-20—National Guard of Pennsylvania encampment.
Aug. 25—"Graustark," Walter's Theatre.
Aug. 30—"Human Hearts," Walter's Theatre.

A 1907 Cadillac automobile in good running condition, will be sold cheap or exchanged for a good family horse. Apply at Gettysburg Foundry.

Uncle John's Tavern

By M. QUAD

Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press.

Uncle John White had traded a pretty good farm for a pretty good tavern. He had got to be fifty years old and tired of hard work, and he thought tavern keeping easy and profitable. It wasn't six weeks before he learned to the contrary. It was easy enough, for he had nothing to do, but he learned in vain for the profits.

One summer's day Uncle John sat dozing and thinking. It was a hot day, and the town was dead. Nothing buzzed but the flies. Uncle John would have been asleep in five minutes more but for the arrival of a stranger on foot. The arrival was dusty and ragged. If he wasn't a tramp then Uncle John never saw one. He was motioned to go around to the kitchen for a cold bite, but he sat down and said:

"A little business talk with you first, and then I'll take the best room in the house and eat my meals in the dining room."

"I can't hire no tramps," said Uncle John.

"But it may be that I shall hire you. Lead the way."

The fellow had a compelling way with him. Uncle John led the way upstairs, and he picked up his bundle and followed. As they entered a room he locked the door on them and then sat down for a talk.

When the talk was finished he brought shears and razor and cut the stranger's hair and shaved him. Then the old bundle was opened and a fairly decent suit brought out. What it lacked was supplied by mine host. Result—a decent looking guest instead of a disreputable tramp. He appeared downstairs just after the train came in, and Mrs. White thought he came by it. So did the villagers who straggled in after supper for a glass of beer and a bit of gossip. John Taylor had arrived—best room in the house—paid a week in advance—no doubt a man of means—was mum as to his business—probably had some big enterprise on hand. It was two weeks before the nature of that enterprise was learned. Uncle John had to sell a horse first, and advertisements had to be written and placed. It was also necessary for the editor of the local paper to make a writeup. The advertisement inserted in various newspapers read:

"A would be philanthropist stands ready to make a gift of \$1,000,000 for the best interests of society, but would like personal advice. No letters. Shall it be colleges, schools, asylums, hospitals, homes or gifts to widows?"

Then the name of Mr. Taylor and the village were given. Uncle John was running a ten room tavern—that is, only ten out of the forty rooms were furnished. He bought, hired and borrowed furniture for the other thirty rooms. He bought crockery and cutlery and hired a cook and a waiter. He ordered extra kegs of beer and raised his rates from \$1 a day to just double. It took sand to do it. Mrs. White was not let into the secret, and she almost went crazy.

One day ten strangers got off at the depot and asked for Taylor. The next day there were twenty. On the third day Uncle John had to distribute his guests around among the villagers. He was here, there and everywhere, looking for judgment day. As for Mr. Taylor, he was cool—cool and smiling. He had office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. He gave each "patient" one hour. That made eight per hour. The rule was rigid, and the others must wait. Therefore a corner might have to wait five or six days for his interview. Meanwhile he had to eat and sleep and pay \$2 per day.

Strangers who knew just how that million ought to be expended to do the world the most good kept coming by every train. There was no other tavern; there was no other Mr. Taylor; there was no other place in town where beer and cigars were sold. Colleges, hospitals, asylums and every sort of public institution sent representatives. Politicians came to get that million to start reform. Men came who wanted to found new religions. Widows wanted cash, and townships and counties wanted highway improvements. For two months they came and went. They slept where they could and ate what was set before them. Then the tide began to thin out, and there was more advertising. This time the advertisement read:

"Any inventor having a good thing or any person having an idea that can be turned into cash will find man and money ready."

And then it was the rush all over again. Inventors brought their models, and there was a barn full of them. Others brought their ideas, and they were too numerous to be listed. For five long months Uncle John's tavern hadn't a room or a place at the table to spare. Then along came a man to buy him out.

"Sell and get out," advised Mr. Taylor.

The advice was followed.

"Now we will figure up and whack up."

It was done. Mrs. White smiled. Uncle John rubbed his hands, and the stranger grinned. Uncle John's tavern has a new name and a new proprietor now. It is not a forty room tavern any more. It is a five room one, and the new man sits on the veranda looking for tramps, but looking in vain.

Helping the Cause.

Linwood grange, Livingston county, N. Y., recently sold a carload of old papers for \$101. The members gathered these papers from their homes and netted a very nice sum for the grange.

Est Zeigler's Brand

Don't forget the St. Mary's Church picnic in grove adjoining the cemetery at Fairfield Saturday, August 30.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. BARROW, Chairman, N. Y. Free Correspondent New York State Grange

OREGON GRANGE.

Its Thirty-sixth Annual Session Held at Oregon City.

President Taft Has Signed the Postal Savings Bank Bill, and It Will Soon Be Decided What Postoffice Will Be Postal Savings Banks.

Oregon state grange met May 10. Austin D. Burton, state master, said in his annual address that the membership should be more restricted to those engaged in agricultural pursuits. He opposed too much participation in political issues. The state secretary reported 144 subordinate granges in twenty-five counties. During the past two years twenty-six new granges were organized. The total membership is now 8,288. C. E. Spence was elected state master. The salary of the state master was fixed at \$300, secretary \$400 and lecturer \$200. The plan to bond the counties for the purpose of road construction was opposed. The use of convict labor on highways was approved. The grange opposed union with the federal trades on the ground that their taxation measures could not be supported. One hundred and sixty-four candidates took the sixth degree. Mrs. B. B. Lord, formerly lecturer of New York state grange, was one of the speakers. The treasurer reported a balance on hand of about \$6,000.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

President Taft Has Signed the Bill, and It Is Now a Law.

One of the measures for which the grange has been contending for several years is that which has been finally placed upon our statute books, the establishment of postal savings banks throughout the country. This is a source of gratification to members of the Order, and while credit for the enactment is not solely theirs, of course they have been very earnest in the endeavor to impress upon the national legislators the advantages of such a bill.

Under the terms of the bill a board of trustees is created, who shall declare what postoffices shall become postal savings banks. Deposits in these banks made by one person shall not be more than \$400 a month or exceed a total of \$500. An account may be opened with \$1, but stamps of 10 cents each will be issued for those desiring to accumulate money to be deposited. On deposits 2 per cent interest per annum is to be paid.

Any depositor so desiring can exchange his deposits for government bonds, to be issued in denominations of \$20, \$40, \$60, \$80, \$100 or \$500. These bonds bear interest at 2½ per cent per annum. The money accumulated in the postal savings banks is to be deposited in both national and state banks, such banks to pay 2½ per cent interest.

Five per cent of the total deposits is to be retained by the secretary of the treasury as a cash reserve. Not more than 30 per cent of these deposits may be withdrawn by the government at any one time for investment in bonds of the United States, the remaining 65 per cent to remain on deposit in the banks.

Notes Here and There.

State Master Hull of Michigan will speak at the Ohio state fair, Sept. 7. Washington state Patrons have raised \$500 as a fund to aid in pushing the parcels post scheme.

Wyoming County (N. Y.) Agricultural society has offered prizes of \$15 and \$10 for best registered attendance at the coming fair.

C. H. McCormick of Gallia county, O., has been named for the legislature. He is a granger and farmers' institute lecturer.

The new law abolishing the office of school commissioner and substituting superintendents over small districts for New York state was the work of the grange and the department of education.

Juvenile Granges.

Juvenile granges are to be commended from every point of view, says the New York Farmer. Such granges will give the farm boys and girls much of the social charm that is said to be lacking in country life. Grange work will familiarize the youngsters with parliamentary practice, develop what ever oratorical and rhetorical gifts they possess, give them self possession, cultivate their self reliance and make them courteous, polite and intelligent young men and women. The grange has been of inestimable value to the farmers and their wives, and the juvenile granges will do for the children what the subordinate and Pomona granges have done for the parents.

Has a Membership of 7,201.

Peerless among the counties of New York state stands Jefferson, with a membership in her thirty-three granges of 7,201. This is a larger number than half a dozen states combined can muster and larger than many single states have. And yet this is one county only!

Contest For Members.

An Ohio grange instituted a three months' membership contest resulting in an addition of forty-five members. The losing side furnished a banquet for the winners.

Keep Your Tools Sharp.

One of the hardest things for the average farmer to do is to keep sharp tools about the premises, such as spades, hoes, saws and chisels. I have found, since putting a workbench at the corner of a building and equipping it with a vice that it is much easier to sharpen everything that can be sharpened with a file. A little workshop or a work corner in some building should be a part of every farm.—Iowa Homestead.

MID-SEASON CLEARING SALE

OF ALL OUR SUMMER GOODS

As we need room for our Fall stock all of the following goods are reduced in price:

Men's and Boys' Clothing.
Men's, Women's and Children's Oxfords.
Summer Underwear.

O. H. LESTZ,
CORNER CENTRE SQUARE & CARLISLE ST.



People Who Think Twice

about what they eat, who insist on the best and purest ingredients handled under conditions of absolute cleanliness will be delighted with



Belle Mead Sweets

Chocolates and Bon Bons

Just chocolate, sugar, fruit and nuts of the very finest quality made in the cleanest candy kitchen in the world, and served in dainty packages that are sealed till the buyer opens them.

FOR SALE BY

People's Drug Store

Lumber For Sale

Twenty thousand feet No. 1 Hemlock Twelve inch boards and Two by Four, Twelve, Fourteen and Sixteen foot length. Call at Camp of 16th Regiment, Infantry, N. G. P., Gettysburg, August 7th., to 18th., inclusive.

Thomas R. Patton,

Capt. and Q. M. 16th., Infantry.

Water Company Notice

IN view of the present extraordinary demand for water and pending the installation in the near future of additional sterilizing processes at the company's plant, the Gettysburg Water Company would suggest, as a precaution, that its customers boil the water used by them for drinking purposes.

GETTYSBURG WATER COMPANY

ROBERT CALDWELL, Superintendent

Schedule of Arendtsville Auto Company

5.45	A. M.	
8.35	"	
10.05	"	Sunday only
2.40	P. M.	9.55 a. m.
3.55	"	4.35 p. m.
8.25	"	

Car leaves Arendtsville

Dr. Wolff, H. H. Warren, I. S. Orner, Mgrs.

Annual August REDUCTION SALE

All Straw Hats and Low Shoes (Oxfords) must move.

No matter where you have been looking, it will be to your interest to call here before buying.

C. B. Kitzmiller,

No. 7. Baltimore Street,

Gettysburg

WE ARE IN A POSITION

to give you the very best of the Lamp Association's makes of Tungsten lamps of all sizes for the least money. Fully guaranteed. Carbon lamps 2, 4, 8 and 16 c. p., at 10c each. Guaranteed in every respect.

We carry in stock Irons, Fans and Toasters.

We do electric light wiring in all its branches.

T. P. TURNER, with the
Gettysburg Lighting Company.